

# MAGE AS A MODERN CRUSADER TO THE HOLY LAND.

HE PALESTINE AND FULFILL A MISSION WHICH HAS COME DOWN TO HIM AS AN HISTORICAL HEIRLOOM.



ROUTE OF THE EMPEROR'S JOURNEY

DAMASCUS

SCENE OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

DECAPOLIS

CAPERNAUM

BETHSAIDA

TIBERIAS

NAZARETH

JERICO

SEA OF GALILEE

SCENE OF THE RESURRECTION

EMPEROR'S CAMP

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

THE JEW'S WAILING PLACE

THE FOUNTAIN OF MARY

HAIFA

### ITINERARY.

of the Imperial party  
of the German Emperor, Begin  
the Plain of Sharon.  
at Joppa. Visit to  
Tanner.  
Emperor will mount his  
in. Encampment for  
the Valley of Ajlun.  
Arrival at  
of the Church of the  
at the Church  
Visit to the Scene of  
en of Gethsemane.  
Emperor will start for  
of Olives, Bethany,  
the House of Martha



EMPEROR'S CAMP

Jan and the Dead Sea.  
y to Bethlehem.  
et spent in Jerusalem.  
Jews' Wailing Place.  
a to Haifa. Thence  
d the Sea of Galilee.  
unt of the Beatitudes.  
Beyrout. Thence  
non, the Scene of  
Jalbek. Return to  
on for Germany.



THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE  
SCENE OF CHRIST'S AGONY

THE SITE OF THE TEMPLE

SEA OF GALILEE

MOUNT HERMON  
SCENE OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

THE JEW'S WAILING PLACE  
JERUSALEM

THE FOUNTAIN OF MARY  
NAZARETH

HOUSE OF SIMON  
THE TANNER  
AT JAFFA

EMMAUS WHERE CHRIST APPEARED  
AFTER THE RESURRECTION

CHURCH OVER THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

being replaced by a modern carriage road, built at the wish of the German Emperor, so that she may reach the sacred site without fatigue.

November 3.—Having returned to Jerusalem the Emperor will spend a few days in seeing as much as he can of the innumerable sacred scenes. He will go through the Via Dolorosa, along which Christ is said to have passed to the Crucifixion.

Just before this time the German Emperor, Conrad III., of the Hohenstaufen line, had attempted to succor the Christians. He marched his army as far as Damascus, to which he laid siege in 1148, but was repulsed, and therefore failed to reach the Crusaders. Forty years later the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, with Richard the Lion-hearted, of England, led the Second Crusade to Constantinople and Anatolia. The Emperor was drowned, and the crusade ended in disaster.

His grandson, Frederick II., was more successful. In 1229 he obtained the surrender of the whole of Jerusalem, except the Mosque of Omar, and the restoration to the Christians of the towns of Jaffa, Nazareth and Bethlehem. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre he crowned himself King of Jerusalem, a title which has descended to the present Emperor of Austria. The Mohammedans overran the land again in a few years. In 1274 Rudolph of Hapsburg, German Emperor, made a vow to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, but troubles at home prevented him from setting forth. To fulfil that vow is the task which the Emperor William II. has now set himself.

After seeing the Holy Sepulchre the Emperor will again return to Haifa and sail on the Hohenzollern for Beyrout.

November 11.—To-day the Emperor will take train from Beyrout for Damascus, the oldest city in the world, and also one of the most beautiful. "Though old as history itself thou art fresh as the breath of Spring, blooming as thine own rosebud and fragrant as thine own orange flower; O Damascus, Pearl of the East."

The chief street of Damascus is that mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles as "the street called Straight." Here the Emperor will visit the House of Judas, who betrayed his Master with a kiss, and the House of Ananias, the most monstrous of all liars. He will also see the spot on the walls from which St. Paul was let down in a basket.

November 12.—The Emperor will drive to the ruins of Baalbek, once the greatest city of ancient Syria. So vast are these ruins that if all the remains of ancient, mediæval and modern Rome were gathered together they would not equal those of the ancient City of the Sun.

From Damascus the Emperor will journey to Mount Hermon, where the Transfiguration of our Lord took place. It was on this rocky hill, moreover, that He is believed to have said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The Scene of the Transfiguration.

Of all the scenes that are identified with the life of Christ Mount Hermon is the most beautiful physically. "It was six days after the speech to Peter," says the Rev. Dr. Fulton, "that the Saviour took with Him Peter and James and John and ascended 'an high mountain,' which must surely have been Hermon, and was transfigured before them." (Matt. xvii, 1-9; Mark ix, 2-8; Luke ix, 28-36.)

"It was a fit spot for the Saviour to take a long look over the many scenes of His earthly pilgrimage. Before Him lay the Beautiful Land, spread out like a map. Not far off were the hills of Nazareth, where His infant years were spent. Stretching from north to south was the deep Ghor of the Jordan, on whose banks He had so often journeyed on His frequent expeditions to the Holy City."

"Near the Dead Sea, which was clearly visible, was the place where John had baptized Him, and a little east of it the gloomy Mountain of Temptation. Whoever He gazed upon, natural objects would remind Him of the countless works and words He had done and spoken in proclaiming His gospel."

"Beyond the Mountains of Gilead on the east and the Midland Sea on the west, beyond the Hills of Hebron on the south and the mighty ranges of Lebanon on the north, the good news of that gospel and its healing influences were yet to be borne to far-off lands by the poor fishermen whom He had taught, and named for that tremendous work of winning a world to God. But before they could set out on that marvellous work He was to be taken from them, and the time was now not far off. It was high at noon."

Passing Damascus again the Emperor will return to Beyrout, which, in the event of a German occupation of Syria and Palestine, will be the chief commercial city of the colony.

On November 16 the Emperor will sail from Beyrout and at the same time conclude the peripatetic portion of his wonderful new crusade, which has for its object to found a new German empire and to restore the former splendors of the Holy Land.